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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/917,649	07/31/2001	Mark J. Feldstein	79856-US2	1077

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EXAMINER
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LUDLOW, JAN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1743

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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09/05/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/917,649	<b>Applicant(s)</b> FELDSTEIN, MARK J.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Jan M. Ludlow	<b>Art Unit</b> 1743	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 29,47-61 and 63-67 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 48-55,58-60 and 63-67 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 29,47,56,57 and 61 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/7/2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

1. Applicant's election with traverse of group IA1 in the reply filed on May 23, 2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the positive and negative limitations are the same. This is not found persuasive because the negative limitation of claim 29 includes flow from both reservoirs when only one vent is open.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

2. The declaration filed on December 7, 2005 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Kluttz reference.

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

3. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
4. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
5. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
6. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
7. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bolton (3976087).

8. Bolton teaches a first reservoir 20, second reservoir 34, each connected to a primary flow channel directly above pup 84. Tank 34 includes vent 48. Flow form 34 is achieved by pump 86 when vent 48 is opened to break vacuum (col. 5, lines 54-63).
9. Bolton fails to teach a vent on tank 20.
10. It would have been obvious to seal tank 20 and provide a vent in order to seal the water from evaporation and/or contamination as was known in the art. It would have been obvious to provide a vent in order to break the inherent vacuum of a sealed tank as taught with respect to tank 34. The scale of a tanker trunk inherently provides not low Reynolds number flow.
11. Claims 29, 47, 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brody ('404).
12. Brody teaches a device and method for moving fluids in a microfluidic device having fluid channels of less than 1mm across (col. 4, lines 5-6). In that the declaration filed December 7, 2005 under 37 CFR 1.131 states that the characteristic dimension defining low Reynolds number flow for aqueous systems is 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (Page 7 of 7, lines 3-7), the range of 100  $\mu\text{m}$  to 1 mm characteristic dimension taught by Brody is seen as satisfying the limitation of the last three lines of instant claim 29. Note that the fluid is not a positively recited element of the invention, and Reynolds number is dependent upon fluid characteristics, among other unclaimed variables. Thus, for some fluids and some flow rates (not claimed by applicant), the device of Brody is structurally capable of selective fluid drawing at not low Reynolds number flow because it includes characteristic dimensions that applicant states in that the declaration filed December 7,

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2005 under 37 CFR 1.131 are characteristic of not low Reynolds number flow. Fluid can be switched from one flow path to another, mixed and separated (col. 2, lines 37-43). Flow is generated by adjusting the pressure at each of three reservoirs coupled to channels. The source of pressure at each reservoir can be a vacuum pump, atmosphere or a pressure regulator with variable output (bridge col. 4-5) coupled to a switching means, e.g., element 70 to select the pressure at each reservoir. To flow from a first reservoir to another via a "primary channel" without flowing from the second reservoir,  $P_1 > P_2$  and  $P_3 = P_J$  where  $P_J$  is the pressure at the junction (col. 5, lines 45-65). Brody teaches connection to atmosphere (vent) and means to switch away from atmosphere, constituting an adjustable vent in the otherwise sealed reservoirs. The microfluidic switch can be used in a network of channels (col. 7, lines 10-35 and col. 8, lines 30-35) and with a detector (col. 6, lines 40-55). Note that the second reservoir in the instant claims corresponds to the third reservoir in Brody and the primary channel of the instant claims is coupled to the second reservoir of Brody. In the rejection, the examiner has used the terminology of the instant claims, but referenced the corresponding "P" of Brody.

13. Brody fails to explicitly teach an embodiment in which the primary channel is connected to a vacuum source and the first and second reservoirs coupled to atmosphere.

14. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a switchable pressure source including a vacuum source coupled to the primary channel ( $P_2$ ) and a switchable pressure source coupled to

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atmosphere to first (P1) and second (P3) reservoirs in order to provide  $P1 > P2$  to cause flow from the first reservoir to the "primary channel" as taught by Brody. It would have been obvious to switch the pressure source coupled to the second reservoir (P3) away from vent, thereby sealing it, in accordance with equation 2. With respect to the instant "proviso", it is the examiner's position that the limitation is inherently met by the teaching of the pressure differentials achieved by vacuum and vent. How does the instantly claimed invention structurally differ from the invention of Brody in which the channels are 100  $\mu\text{m}$  to 1mm and the pressure differential is achieved by vacuum and vents?

15. Claims 56, 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brody as applied to claims 29, 47, 61 above, and further in view of Heller or Feldstein (Fluorescence Array Biosensor Part 1: Optics and Fluidics).

16. Brody fails to teach a waveguide specific binding sensor.

17. Heller teaches a waveguide specific binding sensor in a microfluidic device.


18. Feldstein teaches a waveguide specific binding sensor in a microfluidic device.

19. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a waveguide specific binding sensor in the device of Brody in order to detect biological analytes in a microfluidic device as taught by Heller or Feldstein.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jan M. Ludlow whose telephone number is (571) 272-1260. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 11:30 am - 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on (571) 272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Jan M. Ludlow  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1743

Jml  
September 4, 2007